AN INTIMATION THAT THEY ARE 100 NUMEROUS IN THE SENATE.

Mr. Roach Courts an Investigation by the Senate-Effect of the Nominations on Virginia.

### TIMES BUREAU, RAPLEY BUILDING. ! Washington, April 14, 1893.

The Republicans in the Senate this forming clearly evidenced the fact that were intent upon either investigat-E Senator Roach or putting the macity on record as refusing to allow an

Senator Roach was among the first icuators on his feet this morning, and publicly stated that when the question est arose he was anxious for an investigation, but did not ask it because of the advice of older Senators than himself, but that he was now not only as willing as before, but courted an investigation. This might possibly have been construed as a slap at the alleged leaders who kept him silent before, but rather indiites the persistency and chicanery of the Republicans, even when in a mity, to embarrass and perplex the bemocrats had only a little longer rank and file and fewer "leaders" they would all right, but the fact is, and was ol to '64, that we have too many "lead-ers." Even Senator Call, of Florida, who barely got in the Senate at all the last time, now rises on every occasion, makes long and tiresome speeches on every subject, and possibly fondly fancies he is

As I wrote a few weeks ago after a As I wrote a few weeks as all all a very pleasant talk with Senator Roach, whom I have personally known for a decade or more, and with his private secretary, Mr. James V. Brooke, formerly of Warrenton, Va., he had, and has, investigation, and was

ly of Warrenton, Va., he had, and has, no fears of an investigation, and was not at all responsible for the delay.
But the "leaders" made faint threats at the Republicans, who are known to be even in the Senate under allases, and then succumbed. Even with the enormous majority in the last House of depresentatives the Democrats were walk, and if the situation had been similar to the majority in the Reed Control of the majority in the William of the Majority in the Majority in the William of the Majority in the on many want to be "leaders."
appointments by the Fresident
gave nothing to Virginia or to
Carolina. The judges of the new
la Court of the Instrict were ap-Keith and Major Holmes Conrad il been mentioned, none of them selected, and even Congressman of South Carolina, was over-

d in the general make-up. Republican postmasters of the of Virginia have grown to believe ears, and are generally inclined to to Mr. Cleveland of just of Hill or Cleveland, and Postmaster-General Bissell rela-these subjects, the most unique

Mr. Strowther, the Republican post-aster at Warrenton, is here to-day in sponse to a letter sent him by one of the Senators, and politely stating that charges had been preferred against him. He is rightly accused of being the county of the Republican party in eral Mahone's former appointer for the su-perintendency of the schools of his coun-ty. Mr. Strowther reviews the former 1,40 majority of Mr. Cleveland, and comments upon the last 50,000 majority to ans that they were not perniciously ac-

Mr. Henry Yates, the chairman of the Democratic committee of Fauquier, is clated for this office.

Dr. J. S. Bryan, of Franklin, who for

many years was the party chairman Southampton county, called upon the sident to-day in company with Mr Mr. Cleveland again express warmon. Mr. Cleveland again expressed invself as being delighted to meet a Vir-iman who did not want an office. Mr. J. D. Blair, of Danville, who for many years was treasurer of Pittsylvania county, is in the city. The candidacy of Mr. Montague, from that city, prevented his fight for one of the State Federal offices, but he is now hopeful of other

Mr. Z. B. Heverly, of Loudoun county in the city yesterday looking after interests of his stone quarries in that

ounty.
Mr. J. G. Miller, of Danville, and Ms.
ames R. Branch, of Richmond, seem to
a the two leading candidates for
ational Bank Examiner for Virginia. n a party of gentlemen spoke Branch, of Richmond, bas some indorsements for this place." He so intimation, however, as to what

would do. be appointment by the President yes lay of one of the indorsees of the lay of one of the indorsees of the civia delegation in Congress should not he taken as indicat we of any intention or his part to make the other appointments mmediately, and it is understood that Mr. Cleveland intends to look into the collideal needs of the States, and give on aid as he can in the matter of ap-chutments rather to keep them in the emocratic line than to help personal ulations and the fact that he will go ow in Virginia may be somewhat at-

for Democracy last November. Among those who visited the White before the regular Cabinet meeting al-loted to visitors were Congressmen Swanson and O'Ferrall, who had with to is indererd by the Virginia delegation Congress for attorney for the Western Congress for attorney for the Western Street and Dr. J. F. Bryant, of Southensten county. The object of the visit is the introduction to the President of Montague. In introducing bim Color O'Ferrall said that Mr. Montague

young Democrat. Cleveland replied: "Yes, sir: I think is about the youngest Democratic as-

Swanson than said: "But, the system of the said. But, as a column, the is not as young as he as the is thirty-one years old."

If Cleveland then said. "I am in favor these young Democrats. I would like sive them the first stepping-stone to

of O'Ferrall then took up the con stion, and urged the immediate aptrument the "offensive partisunship" of the incumbent, Mr. Craig, and a fact hat a change had already been made it thee for the Eastern district Mr. Claveland made some remarks in a laughing kind of a way about " offensive partisanship" being used as a ground for removal, and then said that down to work after the ment of the Senate, leaving the want to have any discussion in the senate on account of removals from office, and that such affairs would have atten-tion after adjournment. Mr. Montague

DEMOCRATIC "LEADERS." has been persistently and faithfully urged for the appointment by the delegation ever since he was indersed, and his for the position are certainly

> Mr. J. R. Jordan, of Pulaski county, who is a candidate for his old position of marshal of the Western district, was also at the White House this morning. A rather funny incident occurred at the White House this morning. A party of ladies and gentlemen were standing in the White House portico, where they had gathered to see Baby Ruth take her regular morning ride, when a wagon having on it the words "U. S. Fish Commission" drove up, and a man sprung off and hurried into the house to deliver an official document. At once connecting Friday, a fish day, with the call of the Fish Commission wagon, one of the ladies asked at Mrs. Cleveland was ritualistic enough to have a fish dinner on Friday, and also if one of the duties of the Fish Commission was to furnish the White House with tish. Application was at once made to one of the ushers for the desired information in regard to the habits of the contract o habits of the "first lady of the land" and the manner of furnishing edibles to the White House. Of course, to both of the querries the lady got a negative, for Mrs. Cleveland, being a Presbyterian, ob-serves no fasts, and all the supplies used at the White House are purchased in open market.
>
> North Carolina has not recently filed

any applications for positions under the Treasury Department.

The Virginia applications for places un-der the Treasury Department filed to-J. F. Grant, of Petersburg, for collector of internal revenue for the Western dis-

James M. Seott, of Raccoon Ford, for collector of internal revenue for the Western district.

Andrew Ellett, of Richmond, for his

Andrew Eliett, of Richmond, for his old place as collector of internal revenue for the Eastern district.

The appointments by Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General Maxwell to-day of fourth-class postmasters amounted to 129, of which eighty-two were to fill vacancies and deaths and caused by resignations and deaths and forty-seven to fill vacancies caused by removals, of which forty-four had served

our years and over.
The Virginia appointments were: Loves The Virginia appointments were: Loves Mills, Washington county, P. M. Jones, vice J. E. Roe, resigned: Meadowylle, Chesterfield county, N. V. Clayton, vice G. W. Bedell, resigned; Noel, Hanover county, Mrs. B. Landram, vice L. J. Harlow, dead; Iron Mound, Eotetourt county, W. P. King, vice J. N. Lemon, resigned.

The North Carolina appointments were Bald Creek, Yancey county, Mrs. S. E. Parker, vice J. W. Brigss, resigned; Bryson City, Swain county, J. S. Elmore, Bryson City, Swain county, J. S. Elmore, vice A. S. Patterson, removed: Denton, Davidson county, T. W. Daniel, vice B. A. Peacock, resigned: Ether. Montgomery county, Hiram Freeman, vice W. L. Freeman, removed: Fairview, Buncombe county, J. W. Jones, vice W. R. Freeman, removed: Sandy Mush, Buncombe county, John Boling, vice W. E. Waldrop resigned.

commissioned in Virginia, to date from the 11th, as follows: John H. Finks, Crigiersville; Henry H.

Farmer, Hillsville; Erasmus Fletcher, Linville; Robert W. Worley, Spout Spring; James M. Kincheloe, Upperville. The postoffice at Capena, Southampton county, has been discontinued.

Among the recent arrivals in the city from Virginia are: Joseph D. Tate, J. F. Slaughter and Miss B. R. Slaughter, and R. E. Brooke, of Lynchburg, and P. P. Parish, of Hot Springs, Among the recent additions to the North

Among the recent additions to the North Carolina contingent here are: T. J. Wil-son, Peter A. Wilson, Miss Julia L. Wil-son and Peter T. Wilson, of Winston; R. R. Bridges of Durham. John Robin-son of Raleigh and H. E. Fries of Salem. Mr. R. E. Byrd, of Winchester, who was formerly a prominent candidate for at-torney for the Western district, was in more financial results and certainly as much personal consideration as some of his alleged congressional friends had recently bestowed upon him.

# RACING AT ELIZABETH.

The Programme Only Fair, But a Good Crowd Attended-Other Races.

ELIZABETH, N. J., April 14.-The races were continued here to-day in the presence of a large crowd. The programme was only fair, but interesting racing was nevertheless witnessed. The weather was rather gloomy and track

five furlongs-Sirrocco first, First race, five furlongs-Sirrocco first folero second, Play or Pay third. Time and race, seven furlongs-Blitzen

Raceland second, Count third. Time, 1:29 3-4.
Third race, six furlongs—Harvest first, Circular second, Marguerite third. Time.

Fourth race, one mile-Rhono first, Double Cross second, Virgie third. Time Fifth race, half a mile-Chevalier first, Woolsey second Neuralgia third. Time.

Sixth race, five furlongs-Magician first, Perrier Jonet second, Clysmic third. Time, 1:95 1-2.

### TWO LOUISIANA OFFICE-HUNTERS Become Tired of Waiting, and Will Walk

All the Way Back Home. WASHINGTON, D. C., April 14.-Captain Hugh Watson, editor and proprietor of the Trinity Herald, Jonesville, La., and William H. Larham, publisher of the same paper, who has been in Washington the past fortnight seeking office, the former aspiring to be Commissioner of Navigation, the latter desiring a case in the Government Printing Office, bewalk home. They will leave here at 8 o'clock Monday morning, and the route will be to Richmond, Va.; Danville, Atlanta, thence to Montgomery, Ala.; Mo-bile. New Orleans, a distance of 1,550 miles, which they expect to accomplish

### in sixty days. Murderers Hanged.

CAMDEN, N. J., April 14.—John Hill colored) was hanged here this norning for the murder of Joseph Dodmorning for the murder of Joseph Dod-son, also colored, last October. CAMDEN, N. J., April 14.—John Hill, a colored lad of nineteen years, shot and killed Seph Dodson, used twenty-one years, also colored, on October 16th last. Hill and Dodson had quarrelled over poli-tics. To-day Hill was hanged in jail here at 19:30 A. M. The execution was free

sational features ROCKVILLE, MD., April 14.—William Bond was hanged at 1:10 o'clock this af-ternoon for criminal assault and murder.

ternoon for criminal assault and model.

He was pronounced dead in eight minutes.

He made a full confession of his crime
before mounting the scaffold.

BENNETTSVILLE, S. C., April 14—
Jack Braley (colored) was hanged here
to-day for the murder of L. D. Taylor his crime and professed conversion. At his request his spiritual advisers sang. "Amazing Grace, How Sweet the Sound." while he was launched into eternity. He made an address thanking the sheriff for his treatment.

The City of Birmingham Ashore. NEW YORK, April 14.—The Sayannah Line steamship City of Birmingham, which arrived this morning, went ashore in a fog at 6 A. M. just below Fort Wadsworth. The captain expects to get her off at the next tide.

# HAWAIIAN IMBROGLIO.

DIPLOMATIC RETICENCE OBSERV. ED BY THE AUTHORITIES.

The Matter Before the Cabinet-Commis sioner Blount's Instructions. The Japanese Incident.

WASHINGTON D C April 14-The startling news from Honolulu via San Francisco of the hauling down of the United States flag, it is said, was the subject of animated discussion at the Cabinet meeting to-day. Before going into the Cabinet room Secretary Gresham said to a reporter that he had received no information whatever aside from that printed in the papers. When questioned further as to the truth of the statements contained in special dispatches to Western newspapers that Mr. Blount was conniving at the restoration of Queen Liliuo-kalani, and would support her return to the throne, if need be, by the forces of the United States ship Boston, he said he knew nothing about it, and declined to express any opinion upon the subject.

In regard to the hauling down of the United States flag attention is called to these passages in the instructions issued under the previous administration by Secretary John W. Foster to Minister Ste-

vens under date of February II, 1893;
"The phraseology of your proclamation in announcing your action in the assumption of protection of the Hawaiian Islands in the name of the United States would appear to be tantamount to the assum appear to be tantamount to the assumption of a protectorate ever those islands in behalf of the United States, with all the rights and obligations which the term implies. To this extent it goes beyond the necessities of the situation and the instructions heretofore given you.

\* \* So far as your action amounts to according to the recuest of the defactor. so far as your action amounts to according to the request of the de facto sovereign Government of the Hawaiian Islands, the co-operation of the moral and material forces of the United States for the protection of life and property from apprehended disorders, your action is commended. But so far as it may appear to oversteen that Unit by setting pear to overstep that limit by setting the authority and power of the United States above that of the Government of the Hawaiian Islands, in the capacity of protector, or to impair in any way the independent sovereignty of the Hawaiian Government by substituting the flag and power of the United States

the flag and power of the United States as the symbol and manifestation of paramount authority, it is disavowed."

It is contended, in view of the statements from President Dole that the provisional government could maintain and protect itself against assault from within, the necessity for the presence of United States marines on shore and the flying of the United States flag has passed. Therefore, it is urged, Mr. Blount was correct in ordering the marines to their boats and the flag to be hauled down. boats and the flag to be hauled down, especially if the presence of the flag over the Government building in Honolulu, as stated, tended to impede diplomatic relations between the two countries and

o embarras; regotiations. Mr. Charles L. Carter, one of the Hawallan annexation commissioners, was seen at his hotel by a reporter and asked f he had any news. He replied in the regative, but stated that he fully exected to hear something in the course Speaking of the lowering of the United

States flag by Mr. Blount's order, Mr. Carter said: "I do not think it means a reversal of the policy of the Governmen as expressed by the late administration factory to the annexationists, and he promptly disavowed the protectorate. The force of marines was posted on duty response to the request of the provis ional government to protect persons and property against assaults and danger from the natives. The necessity for this has passed; the annexation movement has gained strength and numbers, and President Dole has announced that it was able to maintian itself, if not assailed able to maintian itself, if not assailed from without. Therefore, the forces of the United States were no longer essential, and with their removal, of course, the flag came down. What we regret is that events have made it necessary to pursue that course. What we had hoped, when it once was hoisted, that annexation would be accomplished, and that it might never again be hauled down."

No advices from Honolulu have been received at the Navy Department. Officers

eived at the Navy Department. Officers in duty there are disappointed and speak with reluctance about the matter. Navy officers, as a rule, are strongly in favo of annexing these islands,, and are in clined to consider the bringing to an end of the protectorate a step backward.

Mr. Blount Given the Authority. WASHINGTON, April 14. There is diplomatic reticence around the White House concerning the nature of the in-House concerning the nature of the in-structions given Commissioner Blount in his mission to Hawaii, but it is stated with some positiveness that he was given authority for hauling down the Stars nd Stripes at Honolulu prior to his de parture from Washington. It is under-stood that Mr. Blount was given definite instructions to withdraw the protectorate of the United States over Hawaii in order that this Government might find itself free in dealing with the main ques-tion of annexation, but on the day of his departure for San Francisco he was cau-tioned to confide this information to no persons whatsoever, in order that the motives and intentions of the administramotives and intentions of the administra-tion might not be construed so as to cause trouble among the Hawaiians.
On the afternoon of his departure from Washington for San Francisco, Mr. Blount spent some time at the White House. The Cabinet was in session, and Mr. Blount was called in and discussed with the President and his official family the manner of his course to be pursued in Hawaii. He left for San Francisco that night, but the pature of his mission leak night, but the nature of his mission leak d out before he was a thousand miles ed out before he was a thousand miles from Washington, and — news was telegraphed to San Francisco, where Mr. Bush, Queen Lilioukalani's agent learned it and started immediately for Honolulu. So when Mr. Blount arrived at his desti-nation the knowledge of his husiness had preceded him. It was not the intention to keep secret what that business was, with the exception of the fact that the commission had authority to declare the protectorate at an end.

This exception was guarded carefully by Mr. Blount for the reason, given, it is said, by the President, that if the fact that the American flag was to be hauled down became known it might create trou-ble and bloodshed, and also offer temptation to the foreign nations to step in and secure the prize before the United States could offer adequate explanation for its course. Mr. Blount followed his instruc-tions to the letter. He walted until the tions to the letter. He wanted unit the excitement incident to his arrival had completely subsided and affairs were in a tranquil state before making known that the protectorate was at an end. He also made it known at the same time that the United States would still consider Hawaii and the Hawaiiaus under its guardianship so far as outside interference was concerned, and in this also shared the caution which Mr. Cleveland and Sec-retary Gresham had impressed on him to deprive the announcement of any tinge of sensationalism. These are said to be the facts in the matter with reference to the instructions of Mr. Blount.

Novel Advertising Scheme. WASHINGTON, April 14.- The Treasury

Department received to-day in a consignment from a Southern bank a number of silver dollars, on which were pasted on one side a thin piece of paper, having on it an advertisement of a business firm. The advertisement began: "Return this to the name following," and then setting forth that his money's worth could be had for the dollar. It is stated that the ling forth that his money's worth could be had for the dollar. It is stated that the country is being flooded with silver dollars bearing this class of advertisement. The design is copyrighted by the patentee. While the silver dollars are good, Treasurer Nebeker, with the approval of Secretary Carlisle, has refused to redeem the money defaced in this way, and today returned a lot of it to the bank that sent it at the bank's expense. sent it at the bank's expense.

## THE JUSTICES NAMED.

Mr. Cleveland Sends Several More Nomina-

tions to the Senate. WASHINGTON, D. C., April 14.-The President sent the following nominations

Rich H. Alvey, of Maryland, chief justice; Martin F. Morris, of the District of Columbia, and Seth Shepard, of Texas, associate justices of the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia. Lucius Q. C. Lamar, of Mississippi, Recorder of the General Land Office.

Robert K. Gillespie, of Tennessee, principal clerk of public lands in the Genera

The President to-day appointed Captain Charles F. Powell, engineer commissioner of the District of Columbia, vice Captain Russell. At present he is in charge the improvement of the Yellowstone Missouri rivers, with headquarters at Sloux City, Iowa.

Judge Richard Alvey. Richard H. Alvey, of Maryland, who is nominated to be chief justice of the newly created court of appeals of the

District of Columbia, is regarded as on of the ablest jurists in Maryland. At present he is the judge of the Fourth circuit in Maryland, and he is also chief justice of the Maryland court of appeals, which is composed of the judges of the which is composed of the judges of the various circuits. He is sixty-seven years of age, and attained popularity in the District of Columbia by liberal decisions in the case of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, in which the people of this community were deeply interested.

Martin F. Morris.

Martin F. Morris, associate justice of the court of appeals, is a resident of the District of Columbia, and has made an enviable reputation as a lawyer. He was associated for many years with the late Richard Merrick in the practice of law-the Star Route case being one of their most notable cases. At present he is a member of the firm of Hamilton & Mor-ris, which is largely engaged in railroad litigation. He is about sixty years of

Seth Shepard, of Texas.

The nomination of Seth Shepard to be one of the associate justices is calcu-lated to cause a commotion in Texas where Mr. Shepard occupied politically a position approximating that of the anti-Snappers in New York. Mr. Shepard's character as a man and as a lawyer is unimpeachable. He has practiced law in Dallas ever since his majority, and he is now about forty-eight years of age. But politically he has many bitter opponents, and it is all owing to the silver question. He was chosen at the Lam-pasas convention as delegate-at-large to Chicago. The financial plank adopted met his views—for Mr. Shepard has been an uncompromising foe of free silver coinage, and a staunch Cleveland man. When he went to the Chicago Conven-

tion he was promptly made the Texas representative on the committee on platform and resolutions. Previously he had visited New York and consulted with Mr. Whitney and other Cleveland Democrats who opposed the free silver idea, so before the platform committee got to work the radical free coinage Texans endeawored to displace Mr. Shepard, but

without success.

When the Texas State Convention met Hogg a strong minority bolted. Mr. Shepard remained for a time, although in sympathy with bolters, but when the clank he also went out, and has since

The Texas Senators were involved in this case, and Mr. Mills indorsed and procured Shepard's appointment, while Mr. Coke opposed it. Mr. Shepard has Mr. Coke opposed it. Mr. Shepard has served his State in the Legislature as a Senator, and was also an unsuccessful candidate for Congress against Wash. loner, the Greenback member.

L. Q. C. Lamar.

L. Q. C. Lamar, of Mississippi, who is made recorder of the General Land Of-fice, is the eldest son of the late Jus-tice Lamar, of the Supreme Court, and acquired some knowledge of the methods f the Interior Department by reason of the fact that he was private secretary to his father when the latter was Secand's first administration. Robert K. Gillespie.

Robert K. Gillespie, nominated to be principal clerk of public lands in the General Land Office, was nominated at the request of Mr. McMillin, of Tennessee. Mr. Gillespie is a lawyer of Galla-tin, Tenn., and a max of about thirty-five years of age. He has been actively con-nected with the executive committee of Sumter county, and is considered a good man for the place. The department asked Senator Bate concerning him, and he Senator gave him his cordial in dorsement.

# CYCLONE IN LOUISIANA.

Reports of the Storm in Mississippi Greatly Exaggerated.

THIBODEAUX, LA., April 14 .- About THIBODEAUX, I.A., April II.—About I o'clock this afternoon a cyclone passed near this place, and a good many buildings were damaged and destroyed, nearly all negro cabins and outbuildings in track of the storm were destroyed, and several negroes killed. Many negroes and some Italian laborers were injured. Only one white person, son of T. F. Barnais is known to have been killed.

It Was Not a Cyclone. NEW ORLEANS, April 14.—The tele-graph operator at Vicksburg sending mat-ter South wired at 2 o'clock this morning that a cyclone had struck the city, and that he must leave the building. When communication was restored it was learned that a severe wind storm had learned that a severe wind storm had struck Vicksburg, but no damage of con-equence resulted. The storm did not assume the proportions of a cyclone.

Seven Deaths From the Storm. LEXINGTON, MO., April 14.—Mrs. Joseph Hutchison, who was so badly injured by Tuesday's storm, died yesterday, as did also William Walker, the three-year-old son of William Walker, making seven deaths in all by the storm. The rest of the injured are doing as well as could be expected.

JACKSON, MISS., April 14.—A canvass of the State by wire shows that the report that the State was cyclone-swept is erroneous. No deaths or damage to property are reported from any source.

No Damage in Mississippi

Two Officers Killed.

DUBUQUE, IA., April 14.—About 3 o'clock this moraing Officer Frith, of the Milwaukee raliroad police force, was found dying in the company's yards. A few moments later another officer, Talcott, was found in the same condition on the platform of a coach. Both policemen died soon after being found. The officers had been shot it is supposed by tramps who they attempted to dislodge, and the condition of the car showed that a terrible struggle had taken place.

d'imes.

All the Admirals Come Ashore in Citizens Clothes, and Are Lionized by the Beauty-Foreign Ships.

FORTRESS MONROE, VA., April 14 .-There were no beauty naps this afternoon for the girls in the long hotel which overlooks Hampton Roads. For three hours, just during the time when a siesta is most enjoyed, the air was filled with a chorus of noisy whistles. They tooled long and they tooted short. Some were sharp and shrill, like the piccolo of an orchestra, and some were as deep and reverberant as a bass horn. "It is not a pretty noise," said Admiral Gherardi, when somebody asked him what it all

meant, "but it is a part of our work."

In the technical language of the popular Admiral, the fleet was signaling by whistles. "You see," explained the Ad-miral, "if we have a fog while on our way to New York, and the chances are four in five that we will, we will want to talk to each other, and as we will not be able to see the flags we must rely on our whistles. We will be able to hear when we cannot see. Without an accurate knowledge of each other's whereabouts a collision might occur, and

The Admiral did not finish the sen tence. The very thought of the White squadron floundering helplessly into each other out upon the ocean brought a serious look into his smiling face.

All the admirals came ashore this afternoon, not in the glory of gold lace and shining buttons, like the ensigns and lieutenants, but in plain citizens' clothes. They spent the ashore, and of course were lionized by the ladies.

Admiral Benham's squadron, came in from the ocean last night and anchored in the lower bay, filed up to the roads this morning, the handsome New-ark, gay with signal flags and pennants, leading the procession, and followed by the Baltimore, Bennington, San Fran-cisco and the Atlanta, like a flock of giant guils sailing slowiy across the broad stretch of water. Unfortunately the line which should have been straight as an arrow and with the ships equias an arrow and with the ships equidistant from each other, was sadily out of gear, as a landsman would express it. The Baltimore was out of line and out of position; the Bennington had fallen into a place almost abreast of the San Francisco, and the Atlanta was straggling far behind to the rear. The code of signals, with its ten thousand phrases, does not provide for any naughty words, otherwise some would have been disotherwise some would have been dis-played from the signal halliards of Admiral Benham's flag ship. The irregular formation did not mar to any great extent the pretty picture which the ships presented as they sailed up in the bright sunlight, but it made the commanding officers feel considerably annoyed. For three days they had been out at sea practicing evolutions, and at no fime had the manoeuvres been so unsuccessful as when, with the eyes of Fortress Monroe and all the rest of the world upon them,

and all the rest of the world upon them, they returned home to cast anchor.

The drill of the squadron while absent was devoted mainly to practicing anchorage in the review formation. For the time being the ocean to the southeast of Cape Henry was the Hudson river. The fleet swung into position and dropped anchor, once, twice, and thrice, each so many yards from the other. The distance was measured with mathematical correctness by a sextant, and so great was the ness by a sextant, and so great was the anxiety for exactitude, that once when the Baltimore anchored forty yards out of position, she was politely, but firmly, directed to take up her anchor and try it over again. After all this carefulness it was really annoying to have such a it was really annoying to have such a contretemps as occurred this morning.

The arrival of the foreign additions to the fleet is being awaited with feverish engerness. Admiral Gherardi said this afternoon that the British fleet of five ships would be here next Monday morning, and that he had received letters from the State Department informing him that the Italian and French vessels would arrive some time by the Italian and French vessels would arrive some time between the 13th and the 19th, "which," as the Admiral remark-

ed, "is rather indefinite. As for the Rus sian vice-admiral," added Admiral Gher ardi, laughingly, "he is somewhere be-tween heaven and earth. We have been expecting his ship hourly, but now we will know he is coming when we been No orders have been issued to-day from

the Admiral's snug office on board the Philadelphia and the day, with the ex-

Philadelphia and the day, with the ex-ception of the shricking whistles and a couple of salutes, has been quiet. Admiral Walker visited Admiral Gher-ardi on the Philadelphia to report his return from sea drill, and of course when he stepped on board the cruiser thirteen guns had to be fired in his honor. The hoistrous welcome was repeated when Admiral Benham made a similar report and leter in the day the dynamite cruise also proved its capability to add a quot of noise, entirely disproportionate to its size, by indulging in some practice with

Fully aware of the fact that when the foreign ships arrive there will be more official duty than social pleasure, the officers of the United States fleets are showering social attentions upon their friends. Admiral Gherardi gave a dinner last night upon the Philadelphia, at which Miss Mollie Elliot Scawell, of Washing-ton, whose dramatized novel, "Maid Marian," is now being played by Rosins Vokes, was present. There were several social functions this afternoon, and tomorrow night a german is to be given a

The early return yesterday of Admi-ral Walker's squadron from sea was ex-plained to-day. On board the Charleson a young naval cadet named Sheehat is lying at the point of death from a com plication following an attack of the grip His condition changed for the worse yesterday, and to-day it was deemed necessary to remove him to the Naval Hospital, opposite Norfolk. After con-siderable delay the commandant of the navy-yard was communicated with, and then it was learned that the navy-yard tug was in the dry dock. In the mean time the condition of the cadet was be coming more and more precarious, so the good-hearted Admiral Walker came perionally ashore to beg, hire or impress some steamer to convey the patient to the hospital, finally securing a light house tender. The fact that the shadow of death was hovering over the fleet was not generally known except to the of-

Disguised under the coat of fresh white paint, the Dolphin joined the fleet this afternoon, and to the Asual accompaniment of heavy guns. The new arrival saluted the Admiral's flag with thirteen guns, and the Admiral's ship burned a lot of powder to express how much the other ships enjoyed the pleasure of the Dolphin's society. The Dolphin's will remain here for a few days. phin will remain here for a few days, and will then go to Annapolis, where she will take aboard Secretary Herbert, who is scheduled to arrive on the 22d.

Return of the Squadron.
FORT MONROE, VA., April 14.—The squadron which left here last Tuesday for practice drill in the bay and outside the capes have returned, to the delight of throngs of beautiful women from all sections of the country. The day was ushered in with warm sunshine,

which later gave way to a cloudy sky and a stiff breeze, that kicked up the waves in the roads so lively as to keep visitors ashore, where they contented themselves in walking along the stretch of piazzas and gazing wistfully for Admiral Benham's fleet, which was somewhere near the capes, where it had been left last night when Admiral Walker and his five cruisers came in from their

left last night when Admiral Walker and his five crulsers came in from their evolutions in the upper bay.

The day was given an official flavor by the return of Admiral Gherardi from Washington, where he made the final arrangements with Secretary Herbert for his reception here next week. A steam launch awaited his arrival with two naval aides aboard, and soon the valiant old launch awaited his arrival with two haval aides aboard, and soon the valiant old officer was being piped over the sides of his flagship with all the pomp and cere-mony known in the navy regulations. Admiral Gherardi expected to find the whole fleet here, but as the arrival of both Admiral Benham and Admiral Walker yesterday would have complicated matters in regard to permission to anchor, Admiral Benham decided to keep the squadron at sea for the day and run in from the capes this morning. Hardly had the national airs on the

flagships at 8 o'clock this morning died out in the distance, when several flags were displayed upon the Chicago and Philadelphia. Their meaning was soon interpreted, when in a few minutes Ad-miral Walker stepped into his gig and, miral Walker stepped into his gig and, rowed by six lusty tars, approached the sides of the ship of his senior. More signalling followed from the yard arms, carrying messages from one ship to the other, and as the Admiral mounted the sides, marines presented arms, the bugie sounded and the band broke loose with lively music. The Admiral came to report his return from fleet drill yesterday, and to ear his respects to his senior. After acreturn from fleet drill yesterday, and to pay his respects to his senior. After accomplishing this duty he was again piped over the sides, and as his gig shot away seven reports from the saluting battery announced the termination of his visit. These reports brought every person in the hotel and the Government reservation to their feet, and to those who did not know their gneaning the inference was that some other foreign ship had made her appearance. But the people here have got accustomed to salutes, and knowing that gun-powder is wasted on the least that gun-powder is wasted on the least provocation they were soon satisfied that no new visitor was in the Roads, and af-

ter all it only meant that one Admiral had called to see another. Hardly had these ceremonies been completed, when down towards Cape Henry there were seen faint curls of black smoke issuing from five smoke-stacks. Closer the vessels came, when it was seen the smoke was from the squadron of Admiral Benham, which had anchored in Lyrnhaven Bay over night. Before the outlines of the ships could be distinguished by the crowds on the Government wharf, a piece of bunting was floating to the breeze from the Philadelphia. It was the signal to the Newark from Admiral Gherardi that Admiral Contact with the vascel. Senham might proceed with the vessels under his command up the Roads and orne to anchor. This signal was follow ed by others from the military mast of the flag-ship, and as the approaching fleet came majestically in the Roads every vessel flaunted a dozen or more signal flags, which it is presumed gave them permission to do what they want-ed in coming to anchor. Gracefully and beautifully the five ships, under easy beautifully the five ships, under easy steam, slipped down towards their anchorage grounds like so many swans, the Newark in the lead and all strung out in line. Behind came the Ealtimore, with white curls of steam drifting astern from two white funnels. Between the Ealtimore and the San Francisco was the little Bennington, and in the van was the Atlanta. The other ship attached to this division was anchored by herself away from Admiral Walker's squadron, and where she would be the last ship and where she would be the last ship in Admiral Benham's fleet. These ships, as they glided along with their white sides shining in the sunlight, and with flags on their yards, presented a magnificent marine picture, which was watched with the closest interest by those on shore. Half a mile north of the Philadelphia the Newark signafted to prepare to anchor. The signal was repeated from ship to ship, and at the command from into sixty feet of water and five swung to a stiff ebb tide. Later Admiral Benham reported to Admiral Gherardi and was received with salutes due his

Admiral Gherardi stated to-day that all the ships would remain anchored until they started on their trip to New York on the 24th.

The return of the ships this morning gave an impetus to social events. night, notwithstanding a stiff breeze, which might have deterred all but those accustomed to braving the elements, there was gathered in the ball-room there was gathered in the ball-room every officer who was not compelled to remain aboard ship. Admirals Benham and Walker came ashore early in the afternoon, and not even the youngest naval cadet entered with more spirit into the gayeties of this place than did these two ranking officers of the old navy. Grizzly old Admiral Gherardi was conspicuous everywhere, and when he was spicuous everywhere, and when he wa not surrounded by a coterie of young women he was graciously asking those he met to accept of the hospitality of his flag ship. Young and old officers mixed indiscriminately, and in the ball-room rank for a time was cast aside, and everyone was on the same footing except the poor civilians, who were ruth lessly cast aside and looked upon a being dacidedly out of their element, at least for the present. That they are not receiving the same attention from the women as the naval men, and that they are regarded with little interest is emphasized by the fact that at a german to be given to-morrow evening by the ladies of the hotel they have not been considered at all, and have been given to understand their presence will not be

Good naturedely those not wearing miform have resented this seeming slight nd declare they will not be dictated to in he matter of attending a ball here, and hey will come nevertheless. The Russian officers were the centre of admira-ion, and the combination of their French and broken English enabled them to make known their wants and decidedly rival the Americans in their devotion to the

Out in the Roads the scene closely re sembled that on approaching a city from the sea. For two miles the white cruisers rode to their anchors, while in their tops and at the yard arms the red and white signal lights carried on messages, which really meant nothing and were simply made as the Admirals said, to amuse those ashore. From masthead to rail these lights in combination were re-venled, and as quickly as they appeared on the flagship they were ansugered down the line of the entire fleet. The flagship was the base of operations, and the others repeated every display she made. Like rainbows in summer skies these strings of lights appeared and disappeared on the of lights appeared and disappeared on the Philadelphia, and almost instantly they were repeated on the other vessels of the squadron. In the ball-room entrancing waitz music was played till a late hour, and in the long corridors couples promenaded and conversed, young and old together until six bells or 11 o'clock, when the last shore boats left for each vessel, and at midnight only a dim anchor light on each vessel revealed the presence of the sleeping fleet.

Big Fire in Hungary.

VIENNA, April 14.—A fire in Vesz-prim, a town in Hungary, sixty miles southwest of Buda Pesth, having a popu-lation of about twelve thousand, destroyed iti houses and damaged prop-erty to the extent of half a million florins. One thousand persons are home-less.

# YOUNG KINGS BOLD COUP

ARRESTS THE REGENTS AND MINI-STERS AND SEIZES HIS THRONE.

He Dumbfounds Them While They Are Feasting-The Army Loyal to Him. New Election Ordered.

BELGRADE, April 14.-King Alexander has arrested the Regents and Ministers of Servia. He has declared that he has attained his majority, and has assumed government of the country.

The arrests were made at a grand banquet given at the palace to celebrate King Alexander's success in passing the examinations prescribed for Servian students. At midnight, while the festivities were in progress, the King proclaimed that he had attained his majority and had with the Skupshina assumed the government of the country. When the deposed regents and Ministers heard the proclamation they were dumb-

The King and his advisers acted promptly, and the soldiers in waiting placed the Regents and Ministers under arrest. The army is loyal to the King. Long before daybreak the King pro-ceeded to the barracks, where he was

received with joyous acciamations and expressions of loyalty.

A new Ministry was appointed, with M. Doketch as Prime Minister. This morning the King issued a decree dissolving the Skupshtina, and writs for a new election were sent to the various constituencies. The act of Alexander appears to have met wim the approval of

### IMPROVEMENT IN TRADE SOUTH. A Decided Outlook for Better Business Throughout the States.

NEW YORK, April 14.-Bradstreet's: The feature this week is continued quiet in most staple lines at large Eastern centres, where the reaction from a check to trade West, Northwest and South, together with recent unseasonable weather, still n akes itself felt. At the South there has been a marked improvement in the distribution of merchandise, not more than one or two reports stating trade there is generally quiet. There is a distinct gain in demand and shipment of staples at the West, although at larger cities at the Northwest there is contin mand for spring goods. Throughout the South there is improvement in spirits of merchants at larger cities as well as at the interior, because of an outlook for better trade At Memphis groceries and agricultural implements are already in better demand.

Nashville reports trade quiet, with collections from the cotton sections delayed. At Richmond activity is noticeable among jobbers in hardware and in fertilizers shoe and dry goods travelers are off the road, as spring trade is ended. The out-look at Charleston is brighter, collections are better, and the advance in shoe prices making itself felt. Sales of clothing and shoes by Atlanta jobbers have been ac-tive and collections fair, and, while those of groceries and provisions at Savannah have been large, most other lines have been quiet with naval stores slow. The outlook at Birmingham is favorable, with the demand for coke and coal equal to production, though provisions are in light sale owing to diversified farm products in that vicinity. Mobile reports trade satisfactory and the situation is similar at New Orleans. Planting in Louisiana is progressing actively, and, with the ex-ception that rain is needed the weather favors farm work. Increased cotton acre-age is reported, due to planting on some of last year's rice acreage and the overflow lands. At Galveston tobbing is gen erally quiet, but collections are fair, with prospects pointing to larger volume of sales. Dallas jobbers report a heavier movement of merchandise than in 1832, and with promised heavy Texas crop a larger business is tooked for.

# UNFAVORABLE WEATHER

Has a Depressing Effect on Trade Both North and Soutis.

NEW YORK, April 14.-R. G. Dun

To's weekly review of trade, says: Railroads have felt the effects of a erge and severe winter, and now have a behated and irregular spring to retard movements of merchandise. Labor con-troversies cause less disturbance, but still some apprehension. In the great in-dustries there is evidence that the volume of business is quite well maintained for the season, but not so much evidence of its continuance. The iron output April lat was 176,633 tons weekly against 176,673 last month, and 185,462 a year ago, but stocks were reduced during the month at the rate of 14,500 tons weekly, so that actual consumption appears larger than the rate of 14,500 tons weekly, so that actual consumption appears larger than a year ago, Pig fron is steady, though bessemer is rather weaker. In speculative markets cotton is 1-4 cent lower, the pressure of enormous stocks here and abroad being felt as should have been expected while reports of increased acreage come from the South. At almost all Southern points trade is only fair, very guiet at New Orleans, with sugar strong quiet at New Orleans, with sugar strong and large demand for lumber and buildings materials. At nearly all points both North and South, collections are rather slow for the season, with somewhat active demand for money at most.

The business failures during last week number for the United States, 187; Canada, 22; total, 299.

Heavy Gold Shipments. NEW YORK, April 14.-Gold shipments will be a RANGE OF THERMOMETER.

Range of the thermometer at The Times office yesterday, Friday, April 14: 9 A. M., 51; 12 M., 65; 3 P. M., 69; 6 P. M., 66; 9 P. M., 72; midnight, 70. Average, 65 2-3

WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 14.—Fore-cast for Virginia: Possibly light rain in early morning, followed by fair; very much colder; cold wave in the mountain region Saturday night; northerly winds. For North Carolina: Occasional rain; clearing in the afternoon; winds shifting to northerly; very much colder. Conditions—The trough of low pressure,

which this morning extended from West-ern Maryland into Texas, has moved showly eastward, and now extends from New Jersey southeastward to Alabama. Snow has fallen during the greater portion of the day in the Lower Lake region and in Northern Indiana. Rain has fallen throughout the Allegbany regions from Eastern New York southwestward into Alabama. and heavy

westward into Alabama, and heavy showers during the early morning in the Lower Mississippi Valley. The pressure has risen rapidly in the Central Mississippi Valley and the South-west; it has fallen very decidedly in Virginia and on the Middle Atlantic coast; also in the Northwest and Central Peerly Mountain regions. The temperacoast; also in the Northwest and Central Rocky Mountain regions. The temperature is 10 to 30 degrees lower in the Lower Lake region, the Ohio, Central Mississippi and Lower Missouri valleys and the Southwest; has risen in Virginia and the Carolinas and in the regions west of the Missouri. The temperature is 27 degrees below the normal at Cairo, III.